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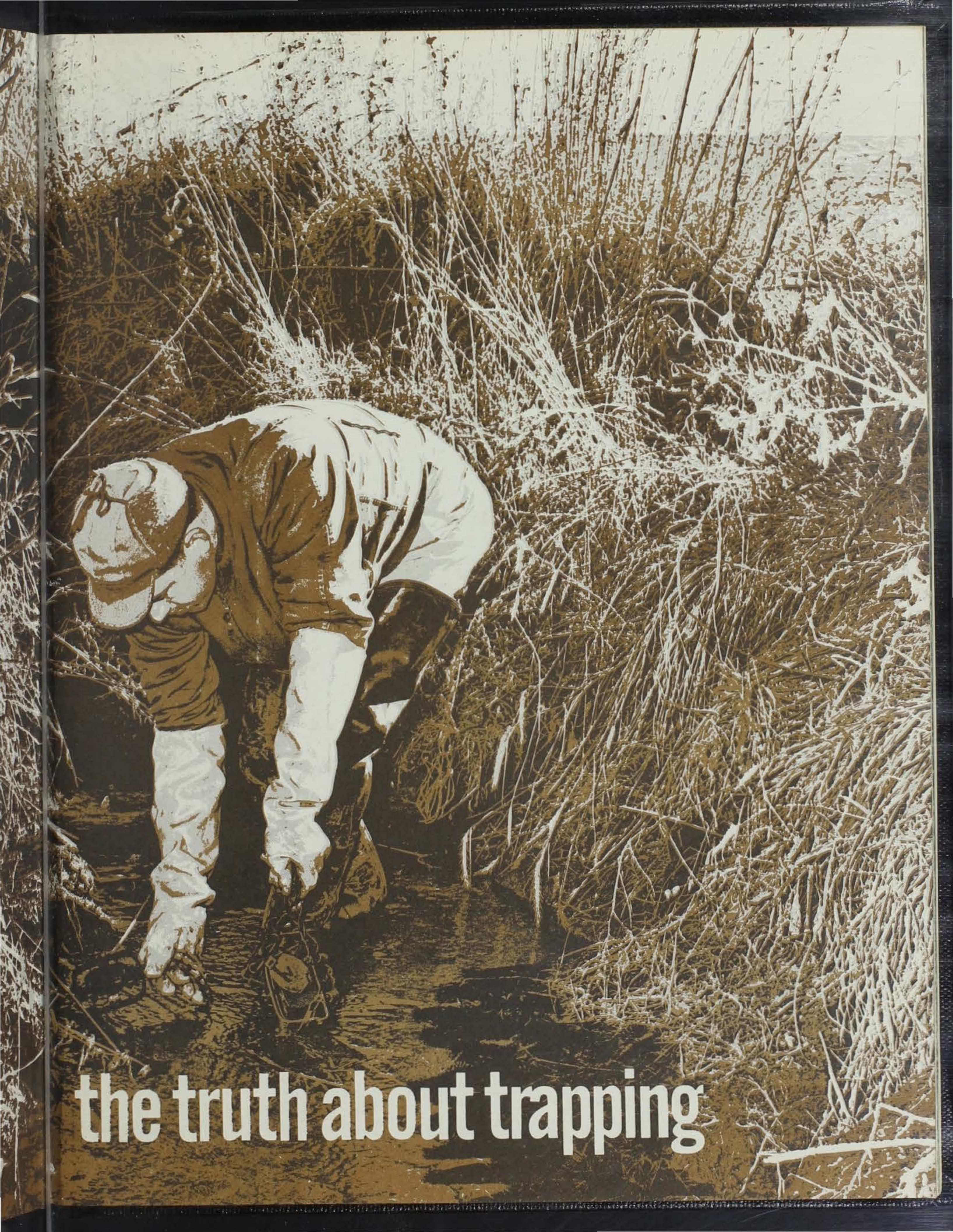
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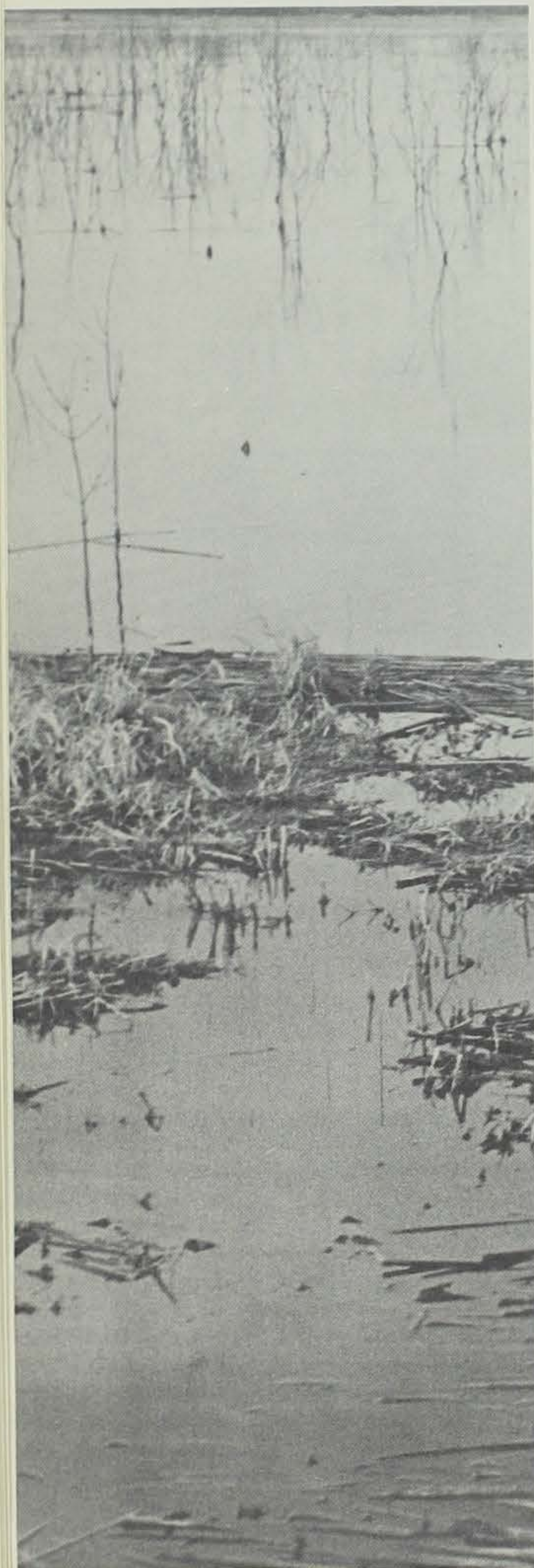


the truth about trapping

The Truth

Editorial . . .

by Jon Gibson
Information Specialist



Sadly, a group of well-meaning but unknowledgable people are banding together to try to put an end to the use of the steel trap. Like the anti-hunting set, their arguments against trapping are based on misguided emotion without factual basis and are totally void of insight into the consequences.

The following statements summarize the arguments against trapping prevalent in this movement:

1. Trapping is inhumane and causes undue suffering.
2. Trapping leads to the extinction of wild animals.
3. Trapping laws are poorly enforced.
4. Trapping breeds an undesirable quality in man.
5. Fur is an unneeded, luxury item.
6. Every animal has the "right to live."

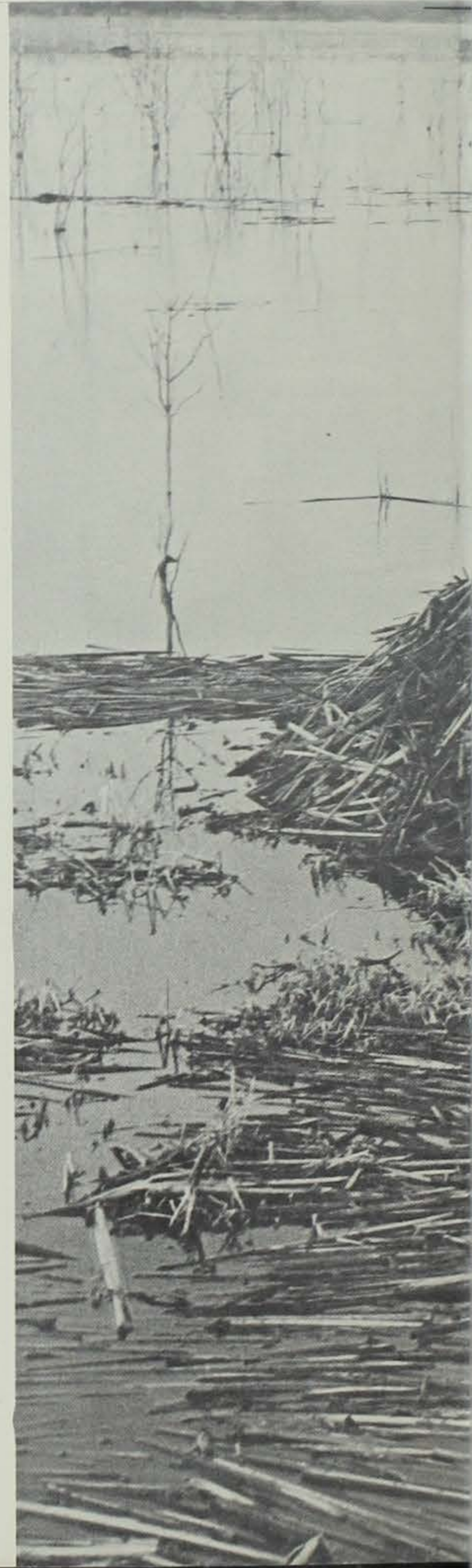
Now let's look at the the facts that these statements have overlooked.

1. Trapping is inhumane, causes undue suffering.

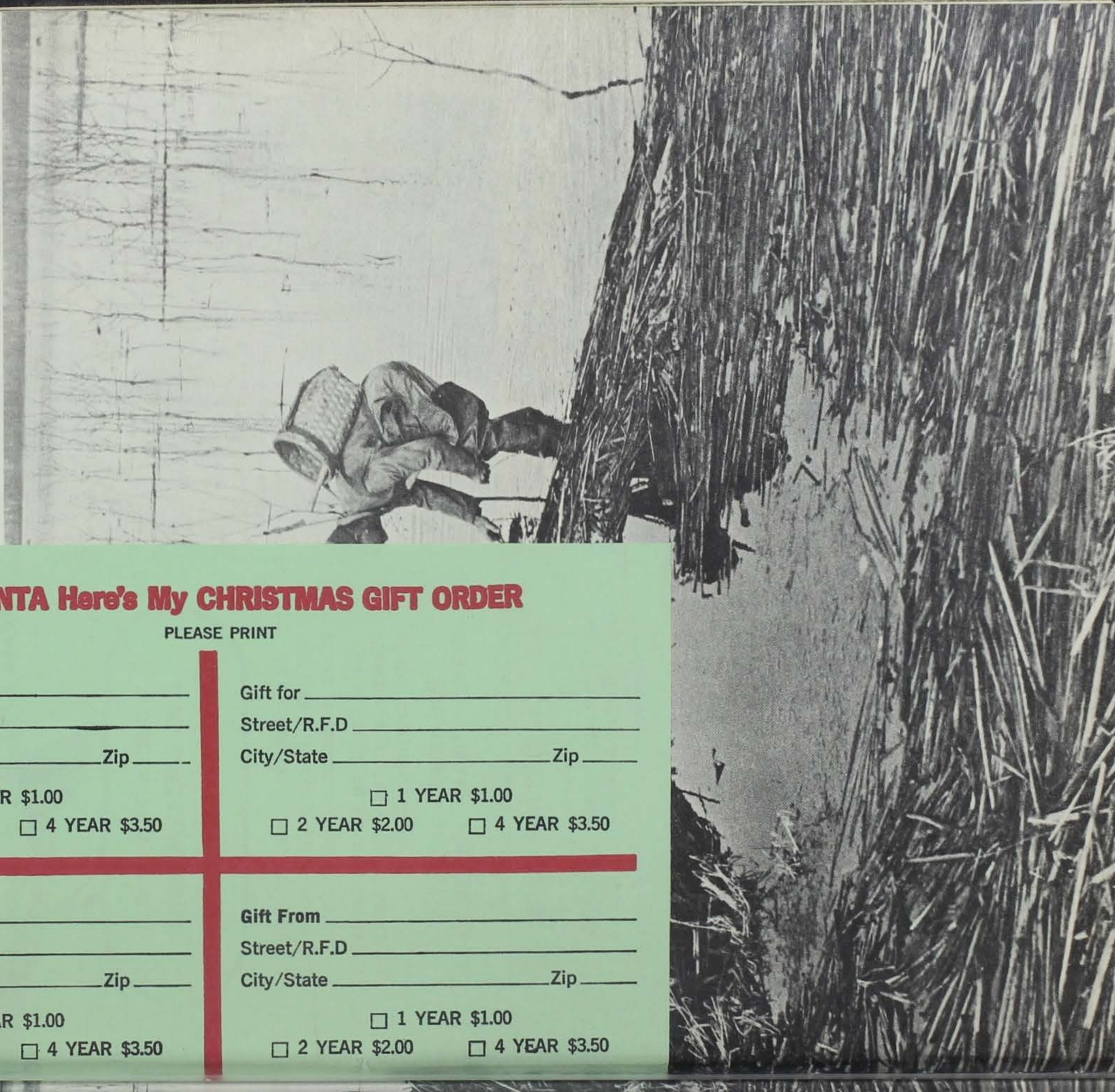
All animals die, most by disease and starvation. Trapping certainly brings death faster and with less suffering.

2. Trapping leads to extinction.

In every case, extinction was not caused by man the trapper, but man the habitat destroyer (the housing developer, the marsh drainer, the road builder). Trapping as a management tool, keeps populations in balance and is one effective means for monitoring population trends. Animals caught by the trapper are therefore less likely to become extinct. Populations of all furbearers being currently trapped are healthy; many are at record levels, increasing their numbers, and expanding their range. Beaver are returning to areas of Iowa previously devoid; this rapid in-



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Editorial . . .

by Jon Gibson
Information Specialist



Sadly, a growing but unknown problem is banding together to bring an end to the use of trapping. Like the anti-trapping arguments against trapping based on moral grounds without factual basis, they are totally void of consequences.

The following summarize the arguments for trapping prevalence:

1. Trapping causes undue suffering.
2. Trapping leads to extinction of wildlife.
3. Trapping is not enforced.
4. Trapping is not a humane method of obtaining quality furs.
5. Fur is an unnecessary item.
6. Every animal has a right to live.

Now let's look at the state of the world that these states looked like.

1. Trapping is causing undue suffering.

All animals die of starvation and dehydration. Trapping brings death and less suffering.

2. Trapping leads to extinction.

In every case, extinction was not caused by man the trapper, but man the habitat destroyer (the housing developer, the marsh drainer, the road builder). Trapping as a management tool, keeps populations in balance and is one effective means for monitoring population trends. Animals caught by the trapper are therefore less likely to become extinct. Populations of all furbearers being currently trapped are healthy; many are at record levels, increasing their numbers, and expanding their range. Beaver are returning to areas of Iowa previously devoid; this rapid in-

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about Trapping

5





Beaver have returned to Iowa in strong numbers

If not harvested, valuable muskrats overpopulate Iowa's marshes





Raccoon population remains high despite hunting, trapping

crease in numbers and range is in the face of more liberal trapping regulations.

Constant hunting and trapping pressure has not slowed the tremendous increase in Iowa's coyote population.

Skunk populations are at such high levels that disease has become rampant among them.

Endangered species of wildlife, were not put in that position by trapping when regulated under the principles of modern wildlife management.

3. Trapping laws are poorly enforced.

Nonsense. Records show that the vast majority of Iowa's trappers obey the laws. Trained law enforcement officers are on marshes and streams day and night and violators are apprehended.

4 Trapping breeds undesirable quality in man.

Just the opposite is true. A boy trapper grows up in the outdoors and gains a true understanding of the ways of nature, of predation, of life and birth, and of the role of man in the scheme of nature. How many drug freaks get their "high" by trapping?

5. Fur is an unneeded, luxury item.

No way! Fur is a renewable resource which will go to waste if not cropped. Consider this in light of the fact that many clothes are made of synthetic fibers which are made of non-renewable resources and which consume vast quantities of our precious energy resources in their manufacture. Indeed, fur is a welcome item, not an unneeded one.

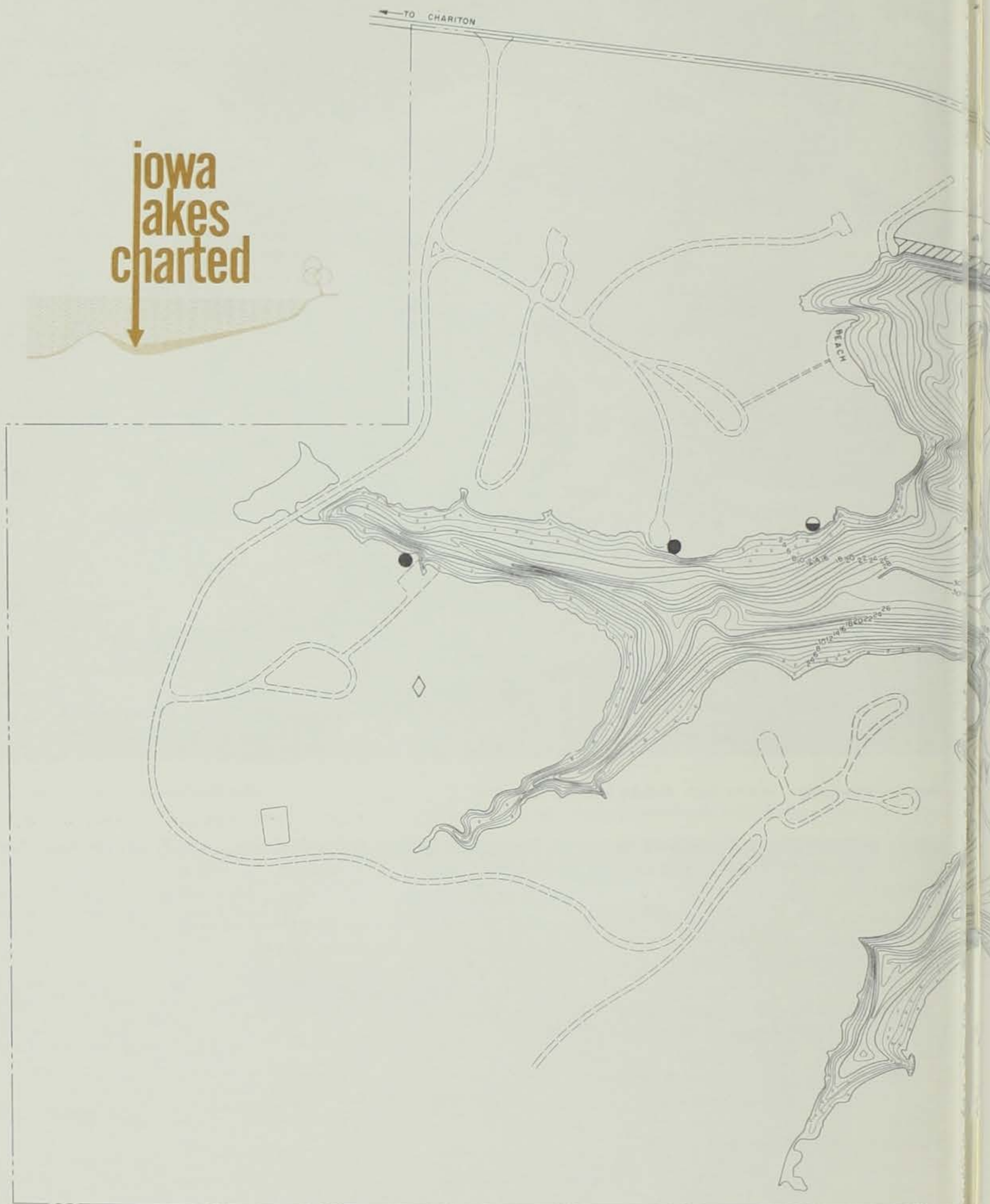
6. Every animal has a right to live.

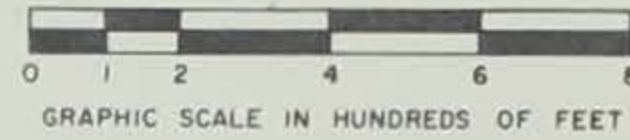
No animal has immortality, death will occur in one manner or another.

There is no concept of "rights" in nature. "The right to live" is a concept of man. As a hawk swoops down on a rabbit, does he first consider the "justice" in this act? Does a fox have the "right" to devour a field mouse or does that mouse have the "right" to a fair trial, before reaching his inevitable destiny? As a starving muskrat freezes to death in an overpopulated marsh what "right to live" has he?

Man can play many roles in relationship to nature and wildlife. He can destroy through habitat destruction, or conserve through wise management practices, but he cannot ascribe his concept of "rights" to the natural world. ☆

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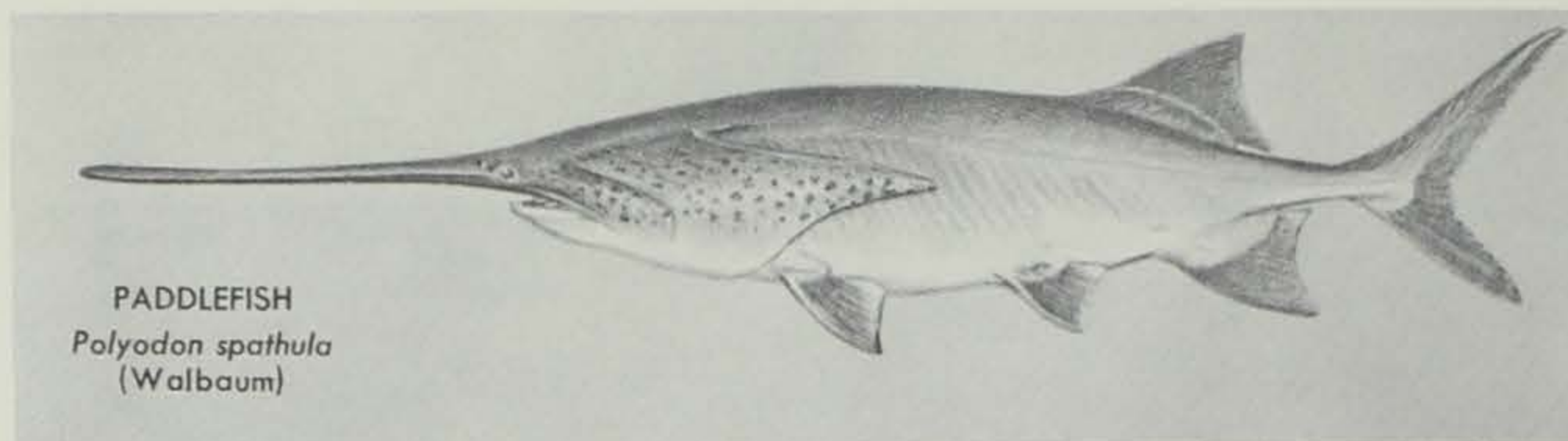
- STATE OWNED LAND
- SECTION CORNER
- BOAT LAUNCHING RAMP
- BOAT LIVERY
- PUBLIC CAMPING
- SUBMERGENT VEGETATION

NOTES

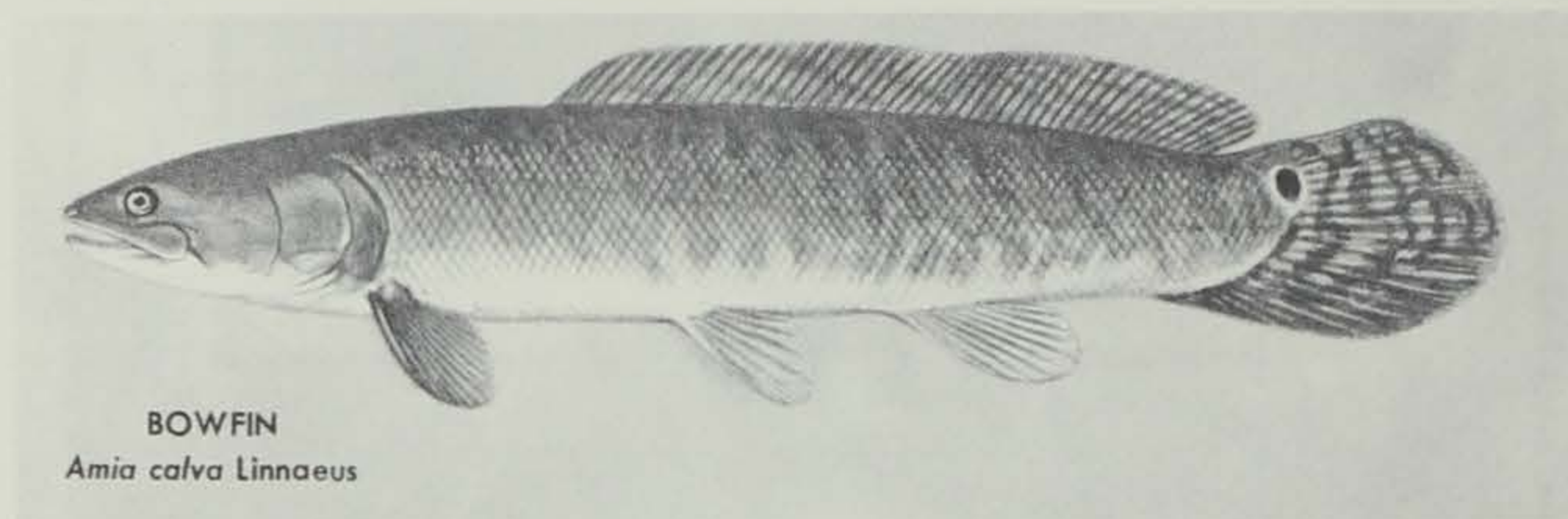
SOUNDINGS BY RECORDING FATHOMETER
ADJUSTED TO DAM SPILLWAY CREST—
BY ET ROSE 1973

SHORELINE 3.8 MILES
AREA 72 ACRES
MAX DEPTH 40'

RED HAW LAKE
LUCAS COUNTY



PADDLEFISH
Polyodon spathula
(Walbaum)



BOWFIN
Amia calva Linnaeus

iowa's "ONLY CHILD" fish

Iowans don't have to travel to a marineland of the Pacific or visit a seaquarium of the Atlantic to see unique and interesting fish, for many such finny creatures reside in Iowa waters. To introduce you to some of these fish there follows both a picture and brief description of some of these fish. This is not a complete list of all such unusual fish in Iowa, but those arbitrarily chosen because they are the only Iowa representative, or species, in a given fish family. Here are Iowa's eleven "only child" fish:

PADDLEFISH (*Polyodon spathula*)

The primitive paddlefish family, Polyodontidae, contains two species, one in the Mississippi River drainage and another in

Asia's Yangtze River drainage. The paddlefish of the major inland and border rivers of Iowa was wrongly called a freshwater shark a century ago because, like saltwater sharks, its skeleton is more cartilage than bone. Evolutionary evidence of its ancient age is its heterocercal tail in which the vertebral column extends into the upper tail lobe, making it longer and stronger than the lower one.

Through time the paddlefish snout has acquired a sensory function by growing forward and carrying the anterior part of the skull and its associated sensory nerves and organs for sight, smell, and touch with it. For feeding paddlefish don't use teeth, but rows of long feathery filaments on the inside of their gills to sieve plankton, or small aquatic organisms from the water. This fish which can weigh several hundred pounds feeds on organisms which can weigh a millionth of an ounce.

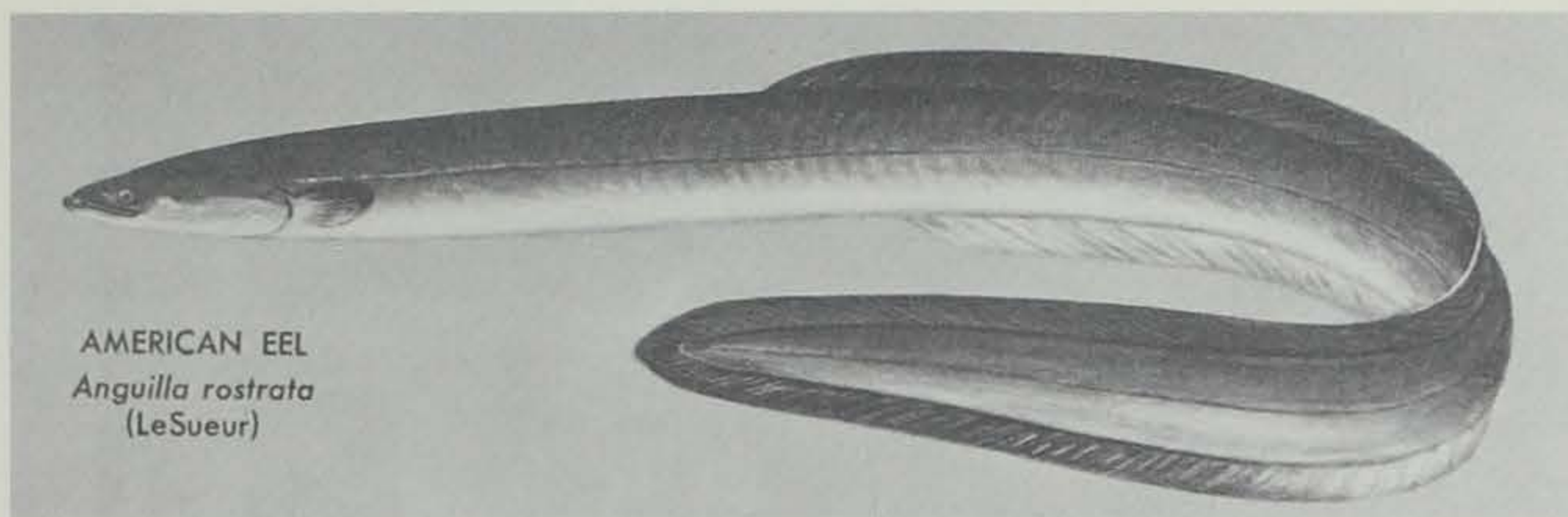
Although not so common now, paddlefish were formerly so numerous that in terms of poundage they were the major commercial catch on the Mississippi.

BOWFIN (*Amia calva*)

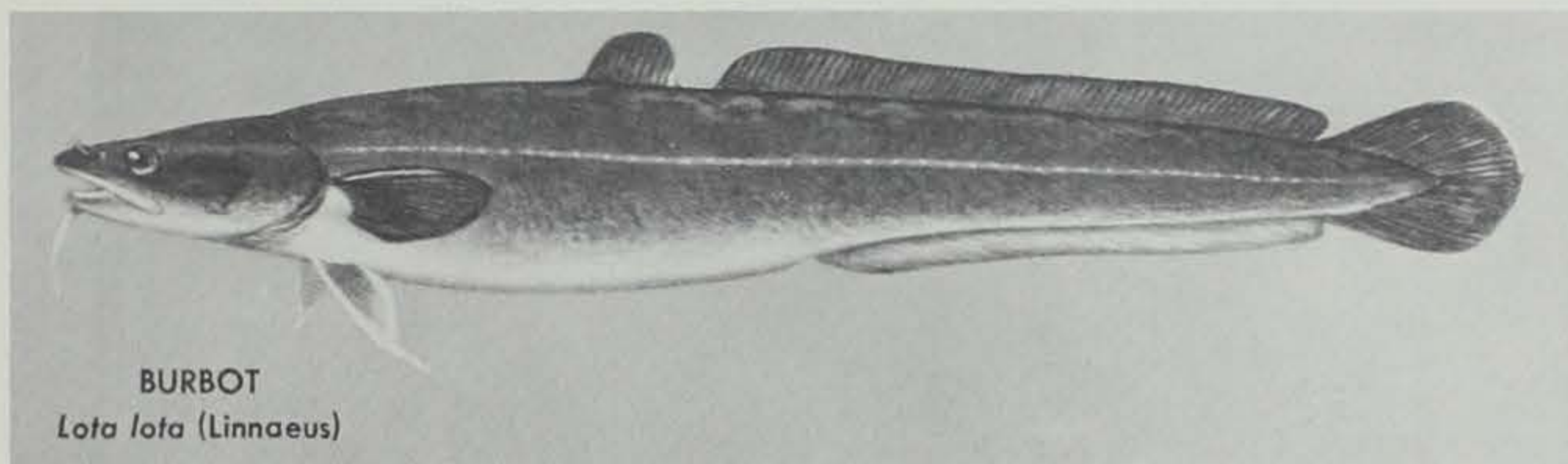
The Bowfin is a monotypic species, the only living representative of its ancient family, Amiidae. Backwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their larger tributaries are their favorite habitat. One unusual thing is that they have cycloid scales like trout which lack the rough prickles of the other major scale type ctenoid. Testimony to its old origin is its heavy skull with few bones; both conditions indicating a primitive stage of evolution. Bowfin are perhaps the most savage fish in Iowa.

AMERICAN EEL (*Anguilla rostrata*)

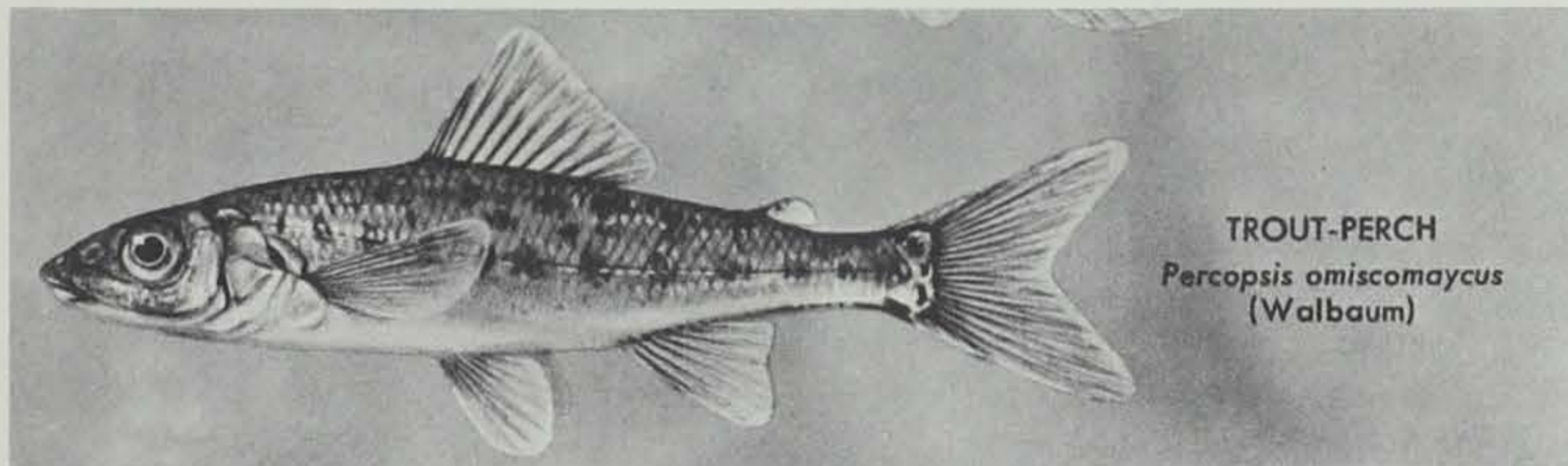
This true fish of the family Anguillidae should not be confused with the true eel (lamprey) family, Petromyzontidae.



AMERICAN EEL
Anguilla rostrata
(LeSueur)



BURBOT
Lota lota (Linnaeus)



TROUT-PERCH
Percopsis omiscomaycus
(Walbaum)

Unlike lamprey eels, the American eel which is closely related to the saltwater tarpon has jawbones. Also, the American eel has ordinary fish scales, although they are so small it takes 150 to cover a square inch.

American eels are catadromous, they live their adult lives in freshwater and migrate to the sea to spawn, just the opposite of anadromous fish like salmon. Similar to Pacific salmon though, American eels die immediately after spawning. The freshwater eels of Iowa spawn in the Sargasso Sea of the tropical Atlantic and lay as many as 11 million eggs per female.

This fish, highly prized in Europe for its rich taste, plies Iowa waters at night and occasionally travels overland from one body of water to another.

CENTRAL MUDMINNOW (*Umbra limi*)

There are three species in the mudminnow family, Umbridae;

one along the Atlantic Coast of North America, another in southern Europe, and one found here in the Midwest. This small fish which loves silt-bottomed river backwaters and the lakes of eastern and north central Iowa, is a popular bait fish easily recognized by its distinctively rounded tail.

BURBOT (*Lota lota*)

This only freshwater member of the saltwater cod family, Gadidae, can be easily recognized as such by the presence of a single, small barbel in the middle of its chin. Just like its saltwater cousin, it has a large liver used as a home remedy, the liquid extracted from it being referred to as "cods' liver oil." In Iowa these fish inhabit the colder, deeper waters of the Mississippi and Missouri. Young cod up to ten inches long are sometimes taken from northeastern Iowa trout

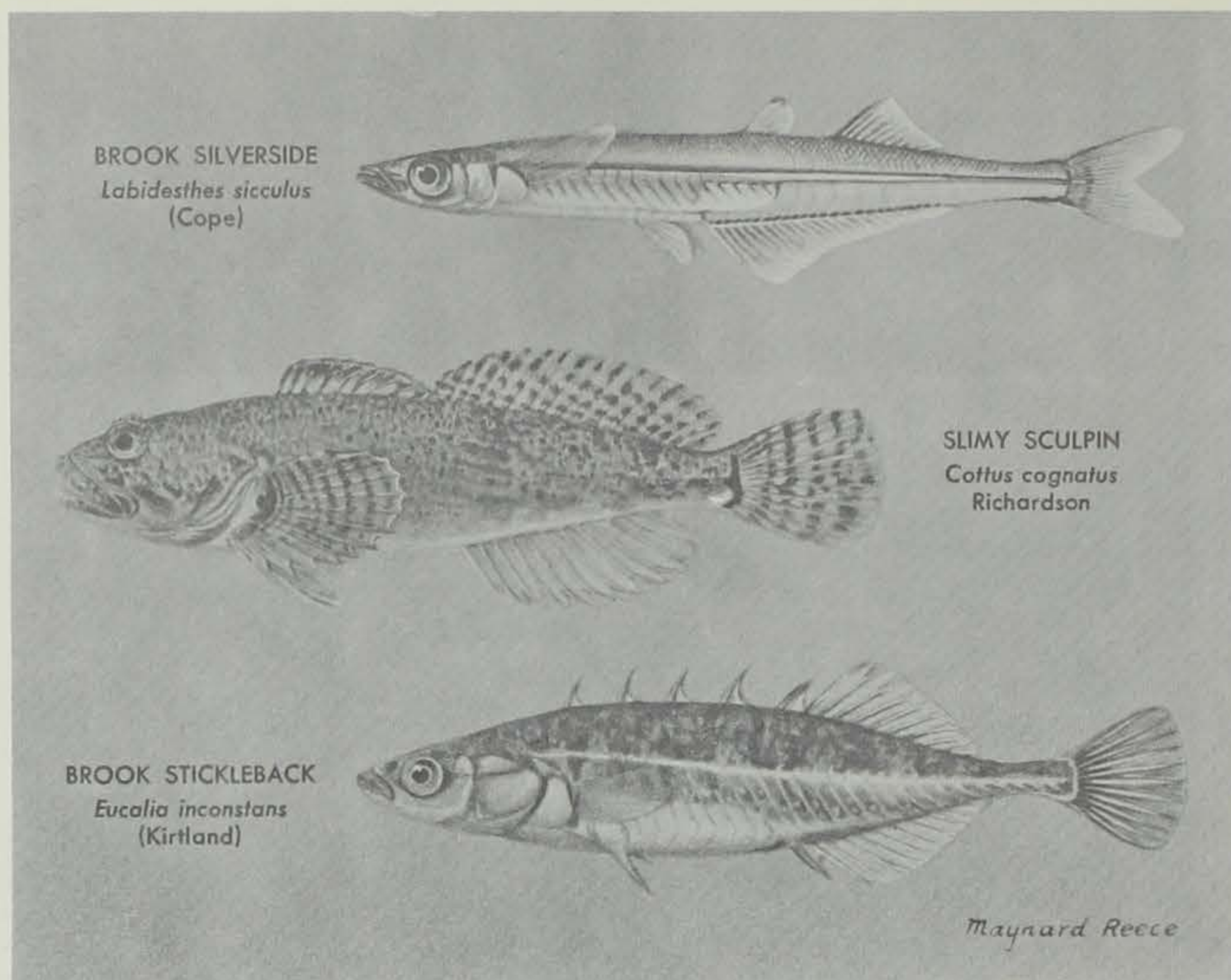
streams where the adult fish spawn.

TROUT-PERCH (*Percopsis omiscomaycus*)

This small, spotted fish is one of the two species in the trout-perch family, Percopsidae. In Iowa it inhabits the Mississippi and its tributaries, tributaries of the Missouri, and the natural lakes of Dickinson County. It is the only fish known to have both a spiny-rayed dorsal fin like a walleye and a dorsal adipose fin (a fleshy, rayless fin) like a brown trout.

PIRATE-PERCH (*Aphredoderus sayanus*)

This member of the pirate-perch family, Aphredoderidae, resembles a young largemouth bass. Its favorite Iowa habitat is small, vegetation-choked backwaters of Mississippi tributaries. In adult fish, the anus migrates from its normal position in front of



the anal fin to just behind the gills at the base of the throat.

BROOK SILVERSIDE (*Labidesthes sicculus*)

Also called the ghost minnow because of its ultra-transparent body, this species of the silverside family, Atherinidae, attains a length of three inches. The brook silversides' slender body is dominated by its huge eyes, and made distinctive by its sharp snout, wing-shaped pectoral fins, and keel-shaped anal and posterior dorsal fins. Iowa specimens have been collected from Clear Lake, Lake Ahquabi, and the Mississippi and its tributaries.

FRESHWATER DRUM (*Aplodinotus grunniens*)

Resembling the saltwater red snapper (except for not being red), the freshwater drum, or sheepshead, is a member of the drum family, Scianidae. It is found in both the Mississippi and Missouri and the lower stretches of their tributaries, and in our larger natural lakes.

Unusual characteristics are the grunting sounds drum often make when feeding or after being

caught by fishermen; the lateral line (furrow of sensory nerves running along the fish's side) extending into the tail, the long dorsal fin, and the bifurcate (rounded) tail. Drum are perhaps the most important fish in the commercial fishery catches on the Mississippi.

SLIMY SCULPIN (*Cottus cognatus*)

A native of the spring runs of northeastern Iowa, the slimy sculpin is a member of the huge (106 species) sculpin family, Cottidae. Often going by the name of "miller's thumb" because of its flattened appearance, its low-slung body and broad, grasping pectoral fins help it cling to bottom rocks in the swift currents it inhabits. In early spring, spawning males are a beautiful fish to behold with their flaming orange-tipped fins and bellies. This fish is the pattern for the famous "muddler minnow" streamer so popular with western trout fishermen.

BROOK STICKLEBACK (*Culaea inconstans*)

The brook stickleback, a member of the stickleback family,

Gasterosteidae, inhabits cold, clear, vegetated waters in northern Iowa. Behavioral scientists have studied these little, five-spined fish for years. During the breeding season the sexes are involved in an unmatched, intricate courtship. For successful spawning each sex must respond to the other's complex displays in a different but equally intricate manner. Such actions involve unusual swimming patterns, complex body movements, and color changes; and are culminated by the male guarding the eggs in a specially built, tube-like nest of sticks and vegetation.

Many of the accounts and photographs of this article were taken from **Iowa Fish and Fishing**. For \$4 Iowans (\$4.50 for non-residents) can obtain a copy, complete with beautiful color paintings by Maynard Reece of Iowa's native fish, from the Iowa Conservation Commission, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. ★

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Archery

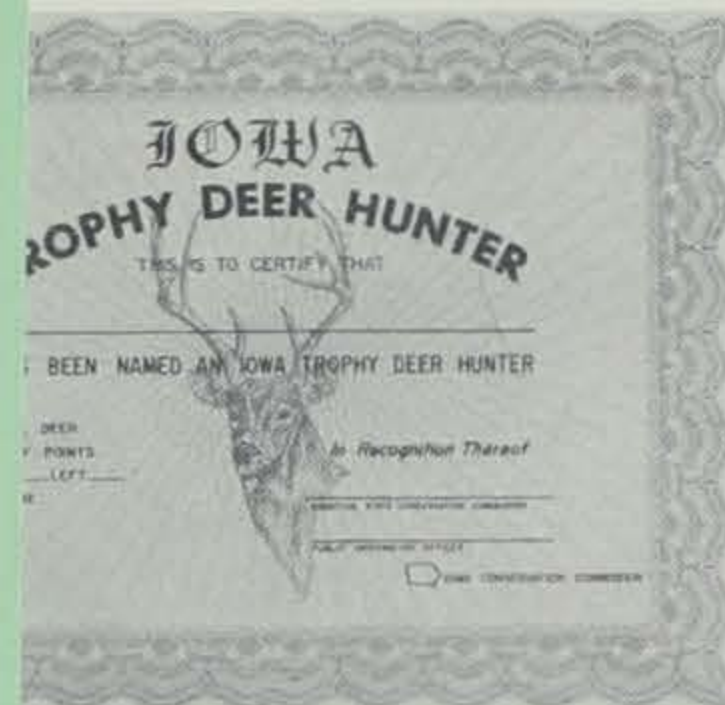
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 Delmar Phillips
 Clem Efta
 Steve Cline
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 Leroy Spiker
 H. F. Nelson
 Gordon Vrama
 Bob Oden
 Ted Smith
 F. L. Grant
 Guy Williams
 Robert Baxter

In 1972, over 70 qualifying racks were officially entered in Iowa's "Record Racks" list. One was a new state record (shotgun typical) which measured 195 1/8. George Ross, Ottumwa, was the hunter who took the trophy white-tail. For other racks measured in 1972, see the accompanying list. (Pg. 16)

Racks



THE IOWA TOP TEN RACKS SHOTGUN TYPICAL

Address	Year	County	Total Score
Ottumwa	1969	Wapello	195 1/8
Council Bluffs	1971	Harrison	185 1/8
Bedford	1967	Taylor	183 7/8
Burlington	1967	Des Moines	175
Markersburg	1972	Butler	174 4/8
Marble Rock	1968	Floyd	174 2/8
Wella	1969	Marion	174
Chariton	1969	Lucas	171 2/8
Ottumwa	1969	Hardin	171 1/8
Greenfield	1970	Adair	169 3/8

SHOTGUN NONTYPICAL

Address	Year	County	Total Score
Moorhead	1968	Monona	250 4/8
Sumner	1969	Van Buren	224 4/8
Hardy	1971	Humboldt	221 4/8
Council Bluffs	1969	Pottawattamie	218 3/8
Missouri Valley	1964	Harrison	213 7/8
Norwalk	1969	Warren	201 6/8
Adair	1967	Madison	197 7/8
Lamoni	1969	Decatur	196 5/8
Little Sioux	1958	Harrison	195 1/8
Oskaloosa	1971	Mahaska	193

BOW AND ARROW TYPICAL

Address	Year	County	Total Score
Knoxville	1962	Monroe	197 6/8
Amana	1965	Iowa	172 2/8
Burlington	1966	Des Moines	170 4/8
Clinton	1963	Clinton	166
Burlington	1971	Des Moines	164 4/8
Anamosa	1964	Linn	163 3/8
Anamosa	1969	Jones	161 4/8
Auburn	1970	Sac	161 2/8
Des Moines	1963	Madison	160 4/8
Rock Rapids	1970	Lyon	160 4/8

BOW AND ARROW NONTYPICAL

Address	Year	County	Total Score
Sutherland	1970	Clay	216 3/8
Iowa City	1971	Johnson	197 4/8
Harpers Ferry	1968	Allamakee	183 4/8
Iowa Falls	1964	Hardin	181 3/8
Davenport	1967	Scott	167 6/8
Waukon	1971	Allamakee	166 4/8
Oskaloosa	1969	Mahaska	154 7/8
Swan	1963	Warren	151 3/8
Cedar Rapids	1972	Linn	150 1/8
Villisca	1970	Montgomery	142 5/8

BROOK SILVERSIDE
Labidesthes sicculus
(Cope)



BROOK STICKLEBACK
Eucalia inconstans
(Kirtland)



the anal fin to just behind the gills at the base of the throat.

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(*Labidesthes sicculus*)

Also called the ghost minnow because of its ultra-transparent body, this species of the silverside family, Atherinidae, attains a length of three inches. The brook silversides' slender body is dominated by its huge eyes, and made distinctive by its sharp snout, wing-shaped pectoral fins, and keel-shaped anal and posterior dorsal fins. Iowa specimens have been collected from Clear Lake, Lake Ahquabi, and the Mississippi and its tributaries.

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caught. A line runs along the dorsal fin (round the corner of the

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BROOK STICKLEBACK
(*Culaea inconstans*)

The brook stickleback, a member of the stickleback family,

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Record Racks

Have you entered that trophy rack in Iowa's Official Record Racks list? If you haven't, here's the particulars on how it's done.

First of all the trophy buck must be legally taken with bow and arrow or shotgun — muzzle-loader within Iowa boundaries. If the rack meets minimum scoring standards you qualify for a certificate and a colorful shoulder patch in recognition of your feat. Deer taken in past seasons as well as the present are eligible for entry. To have the rack officially measured simply contact the Iowa Conservation Commission, Information and Education Section, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. After we receive notification, we will forward a name of an official scorer who may be contacted. Because of shrinkage in varying degrees when antlers dry out, they cannot be officially measured for at least 60 days.

The scoring system used for Iowa records is identical to the Pope and Young and Boone and Crockett Clubs. The Pope and Young Club maintains scores for archery killed deer while Boone and Crockett keeps records for big game legally taken with firearms.

The four following classes with minimum scores for each will receive recognition:

Shotgun - Muzzleloader

Typical -----140 Points

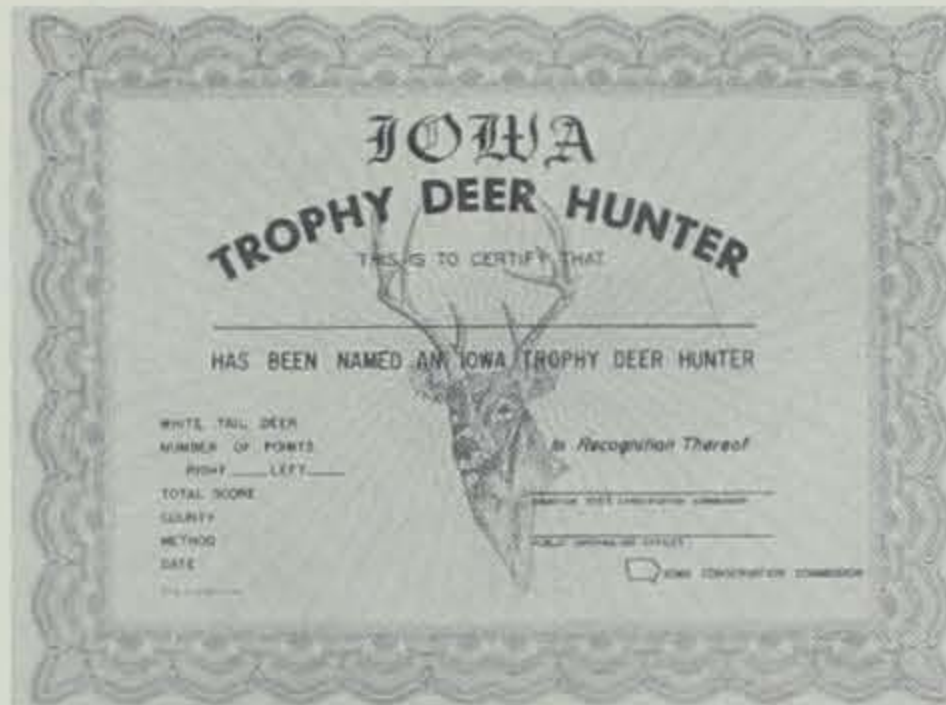
Nontypical ---160 Points

Archery

Typical -----115 Points

Nontypical ---120 Points

In 1972, over 70 qualifying racks were officially entered in Iowa's "Record Racks" list. One was a new state record (shotgun typical) which measured 195 1/8. George Ross, Ottumwa, was the hunter who took the trophy white-tail. For other racks measured in 1972, see the accompanying list. (Pg. 16)



ALL TIME IOWA TOP TEN RACKS

SHOTGUN TYPICAL

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
George L. Ross	Ottumwa	1969	Wapello	195 1/8
Marvin E. Tippery	Council Bluffs	1971	Harrison	185 1/8
Wayne Swartz	Bedford	1967	Taylor	183 7/8
Craig Field	Burlington	1967	Des Moines	175
Vernon Simon	Parkersburg	1972	Butler	174 4/8
Jim Lines	Marble Rock	1968	Floyd	174 2/8
Dannie R. Lantenbach	Pella	1969	Marion	174
Charles Tighe	Chariton	1969	Lucas	171 2/8
John Newby	Ottumwa	1969	Hardin	171 1/8
W. R. Huff	Greenfield	1970	Adair	169 3/8

SHOTGUN NONTYPICAL

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Carrol Johnson	Moorhead	1968	Monona	250 4/8
Leroy G. Everhart	Sumner	1969	Van Buren	224 4/8
Donald Crossley	Hardy	1971	Humboldt	221 4/8
John Meyers	Council Bluffs	1969	Pottawattamie	218 3/8
Dick Johnson	Missouri Valley	1964	Harrison	213 7/8
Leland Cortum	Norwalk	1969	Warren	201 6/8
Joe W. Burns	Adair	1967	Madison	197 7/8
Jay T. Toney	Lamoni	1969	Decatur	196 5/8
Chester Hilton	Little Sioux	1958	Harrison	195 1/8
Donald C. Bailey	Oskaloosa	1971	Mahaska	193

BOW AND ARROW TYPICAL

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Lloyd Goad	Knoxville	1962	Monroe	197 6/8
Ardie Lockridge	Amana	1965	Iowa	172 2/8
Bob Fudge	Burlington	1966	Des Moines	170 4/8
Loy J. Booker	Clinton	1963	Clinton	166
Norman R. Bell	Burlington	1971	Des Moines	164 4/8
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1964	Linn	163 3/8
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1969	Jones	161 4/8
Clem Efta	Auburn	1970	Sac	161 2/8
Steve Cline	Des Moines	1963	Madison	160 4/8
Marvin Peterson	Rock Rapids	1970	Lyon	160 4/8

BOW AND ARROW NONTYPICAL

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Blaine Salzkorn	Sutherland	1970	Clay	216 3/8
Dennis Ballard	Iowa City	1971	Johnson	197 4/8
Leroy Spiker	Harpers Ferry	1968	Allamakee	183 4/8
H. F. Nelson	Iowa Falls	1964	Hardin	181 3/8
Gordon Vrama	Davenport	1967	Scott	167 6/8
Bob Oden	Waukon	1971	Allamakee	166 4/8
Ted Smith	Oskaloosa	1969	Mahaska	154 7/8
F. L. Grant	Swan	1963	Warren	151 3/8
Guy Williams	Cedar Rapids	1972	Linn	150 1/8
Robert Baxter	Villisca	1970	Montgomery	142 5/8



Warden's diary

By Rex Emerson
Law Enforcement Supervisor

Checked pheasant hunters today. The weekends sure bring out a lot of hunters. Free time for the public makes a busier time for the warden. However, I didn't see anyone start hunting before shooting hours today. A lot of cars were along the roads, and quite a few were parked in farmer's yards. I like to see the hunters park at the farmer's house. No doubt they have asked permission like they should. Not only because the law says they must, but it is also the courteous thing to do. I have often won-

dered what the people living in the city would think if the farmer and his family came in and had a picnic in their yard without asking. (Maybe leaving the litter scattered in the front yard!)

About an hour after legal shooting time some of the hunters got tired of walking, and started driving the roads. This is not very productive. It is legal as long as they do not at any time have an assembled gun in, or on the vehicle.

I parked on one old dirt road

for about an hour, and every few minutes a car load of pheasant hunters would drop over the hill. I imagine they each thought they were the only ones to hunt that road that day. Four of them had assembled guns in their cars, and court citations were issued.

Another location was tried. One of the many cars being driven slowly while the occupants watched the ditches, was stopped, and during a routine check of the car a hen pheasant was found hidden behind the spare tire. Doesn't seem like they get very original on hiding places!

One man with a loaded and assembled gun in his car seemed to get real irritated. He said, "Why don't you catch some of those ---- guys that are really breaking the law instead of picking on me!" (I had to leave out some of the words in that quote). I told him, "We can't catch all the violators, but you will have to admit that we get some of them!"



Book Review—

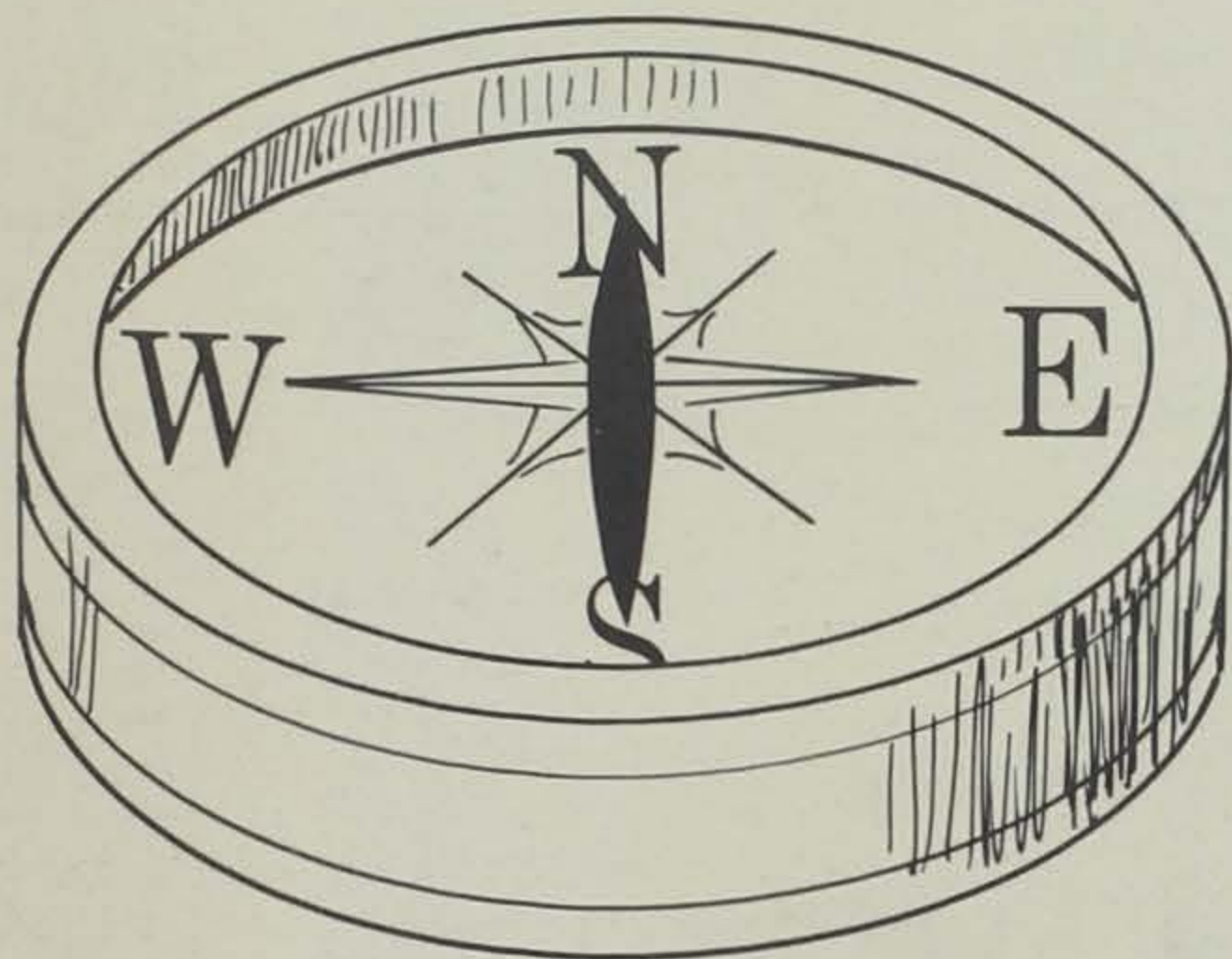
THE FIRST FIFTY

A History
of the Iowa Division of the
Izaak Walton League.

"To outdoorsmen all over the nation he was a symbol of modern conservation. To Iowans, Ding Darling was the father of the non-political form of fish and game management. He was responsible for the 25 year Iowa conservation plan, since used as a model by many states."

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Anyone interested in Iowa's proud conservation history along with the challenges of the future will find this book rewarding. ★



Classroom Corner

By Curt Powell

Administration
Conservation Education Center

Have you ever been lost? How about "just turned around"? What should you do if you should become lost?

The Conservation Education Center is located in Springbrook State Park. Springbrook Park consists of hundreds of acres. In fact, it covers one section of land. How many acres are in a section? Although our trails are marked, there is still parts of the Park that there are no trails through. Therefore, it is possible for people to become "turned around" if they are careless in hiking.

One thing we try to instruct our guests on at the Center, is what to do if they do become lost. This information should apply anywhere or anytime that you might become confused. The main thing you should remember is to **stay calm**. Nothing is ever accomplished by frightened panic. Sit down, relax and try to reason your way out of the predicament you find yourself in.

If you should have a compass, use it. If you don't, line up two distant landmarks you can sight

on and head in that direction. Keep lined up on those landmarks, or you might find yourself walking in a circle. Eventually you will find a landmark or some thing familiar that will assist you in finding your way back to camp.

Let's suppose that you stray away from your group. If so, let them find you, rather than you trying to find them. Some one will note that you are gone and start looking. In this case the best thing to do is **stay in one spot**. Assist the searchers by using the universal distress signal (3 shouts, 3 fires, 3 whistle blasts). Searchers will reply with 2 shouts, fires, whistle blasts, etc. Make yourself comfortable and wait to be found.

Do you know how to use a compass? Your classroom and school yard is a good place to learn. A compass consists of a free swinging magnetized needle, balancing on a pin point. The needle, when it is at rest, points to magnetic North. What would happen if you placed a piece of iron near the compass? How many principle points are there to a compass? How many degrees in a circle? That's how many degrees there are on a compass. If North is 0, what is 90°? 180°? 270°?

An exercise that is an interesting one for class is as follows: place a piece of paper on the ground. Set your compass for 50°. Walk 50 paces in that direction. Add 120 to your original setting (total 170°). Walk 50 paces in that direction. Add 120 to that figure (total 290°). Walk 50 paces in this new direction, stop and pick up your piece of paper. It should be at your feet.

Finding your way can mean more than just returning to camp. It can also mean learning more about a subject or problem so that you can determine what direction or attitude you wish to take. Learn more about conservation and help lead the way to a more informed and better future.



RECORD RACKS MEASURED IN 1972

Continued from Page 12

SHOTGUN TYPICAL

(Minimum Qualifying Score — 140 points)

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
George L. Ross	Ottumwa	1969	Wapello	195 1/8
Vernon Simon	Parkersburg	1972	Butler	174 4/8
Jim Lines	Marble Rock	1968	Floyd	174 2/8
John Newby	Ottumwa	1969	Hardin	171 1/8
Pat Caughlin	Lansing	1972	Allamakee	168 1/8
Kent Cherry	Des Moines	1972	Taylor	168
Ed Best	North English	1972	Iowa	167 2/8
Marlin W. Vetter	Hartley	1965	Lyon	164 4/8
Harvey V. Larson	Lone Rock	1972	Kossuth	162 1/8
Jim Halverson	Nevada	1972	Jefferson	162
Ricky Dean	Peterson	1972	Clay	158 6/8
Richard Pelz	Webster City	1970	Woodbury	157 7/8
Lyle R. Frye	Elkader	1971	Clayton	157 4/8
Robert Husted	Alden	1972	Franklin	155 7/8
Robert Martin	Brighton	1970	Washington	154 4/8
Charles Lake	Ft. Madison	1972	Lee	154 1/8
Edwin Draisey	Toledo	1972	Guthrie	153 7/8
Roger Peterson	Northwood	1972	Worth	153 4/8
Herman O. Leichsenring	South Amana	1955	Iowa	152 4/8
Brenda Jackson	Coralville	1972	Johnson	151
Ishmael Hansel	Strawberry Point	1965	Clayton	150 3/8
Alvan J. Smith	Dubuque	1972	Dubuque	150 1/8
Jack Fink	Muscatine	1966	Allamakee	149 5/8
Glendon Romrenke	Sibley	1972	Dickinson	147 2/8
Howard Foster	Woodbine	1966	Harrison	147 3/8
Robert Meek	Tama	1967	Monroe	146 6/8
Doug Dawson	West Des Moines	1972	Madison	145 7/8
Gary Mitchell	Monona	1972	Clayton	145 6/8
Bob Anderson	Mason City	1971	Ringgold	145 4/8
Alvan J. Smith	Dubuque	1958	Dubuque	145 1/8
Joseph L. Ertl	Dyersville	1972	Dubuque	144 5/8
George M. Hansen	Wyoming	1972	Jones	144 3/8
George Loop	Ocheyedan	1967	Osceola	144 1/8
Travis Leinhard	Cresco	1959	Winneshiek	143 6/8
Dale Domer	Davenport	1972	Pottawattamie	142 1/8
Romanas Monier	Cloverdale	1953	Osceola	141 3/8
Leonard Feuerhelm	Waukon	1958	Allamakee	140 3/8

SHOTGUN NONTYPICAL

(Minimum Qualifying Score — 160 Points)

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Joe W. Brunz	Adair	1967	Madison	197 7/8
Jim Waterhouse	Keota	1972	Washington	175 1/8
Bernard Corrigan	Casey	1969	Guthrie	170 1/8
Bonnie Poulson	Swisher	1972	Johnson	168 7/8
Raymond Wylie	Glenwood	1972	Fremont	165
Terry Tobin	Charles City	1966	Allamakee	164 6/8
Harvey V. Larson	Lone Rock	1972	Kossuth	162 1/8
Joseph Bartosh	Emmetsburg	1972	Kossuth	160 1/8

BOW AND ARROW TYPICAL

(Minimum Qualifying Score — 115 Points)

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Terry Lynch	Manly	1972	Worth	160
Ron Keigan	Webster City	1970	Hamilton	158 5/8
Earl J. Gustafson	Emmetsburg	1972	Palo Alto	156 2/8
Ronald Gordon	Buffalo Center	1972	Winnebago	153 2/8
Butch Seeley	Anamosa	1972	Jones	152 2/8
Ted Smith	Oskaloosa	1972	Mahaska	151 4/8
Michael Wuebker	Jefferson	1972	Guthrie	151 4/8
Guy Defenbaugh	Ames	1970	Ringgold	147 1/8
Kim Earl Gustafson	Emmetsburg	1972	Palo Alto	146 3/8
Darrell Ross	Charles City	1972	Howard	146 2/8
Jim C. Christianson	Spirit Lake	1972	Monona	141
Bruce Leslie	Clinton	1972	Jackson	138 2/8
Bob Wood	Cedar Falls	1971	Black Hawk	137
Rick Wilkins	Wellman	1971	Washington	136 4/8
David E. Krueger	Saratoga	1972	Mitchell	135 3/8
Wayne C. Muhs	Hartly	1972	O'Brien	134 7/8
James A. Harris	Charles City	1972	Floyd	134 5/8
Dennis H. Berloge	Dubuque	1972	Dubuque	133 5/8
Robert Filbrandt	Dows	1972	Wright	133 2/8
Don Beck	Waverly	1972	Bremer	133 1/8
Paul Casper	Newton	1972	Jasper	132 1/8
Lloyd Wunder	Dysart	1972	Tama	129
Tom Postal	Anamosa	1971	Jones	128 4/8
Larry Stewart	Martelle	1972	Jones	127 7/8
David Wolfe	Knoxville	1972	Marion	116 7/8
Larry Ryan	Iowa City	1972	Johnson	116 2/8

BOW AND ARROW NONTYPICAL

(Minimum Qualifying Score — 120 Points)

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Guy Williams	Cedar Rapids	1972	Linn	150 1/8
Gerald Rafferty	Mason City	1972	Worth	142 2/8

